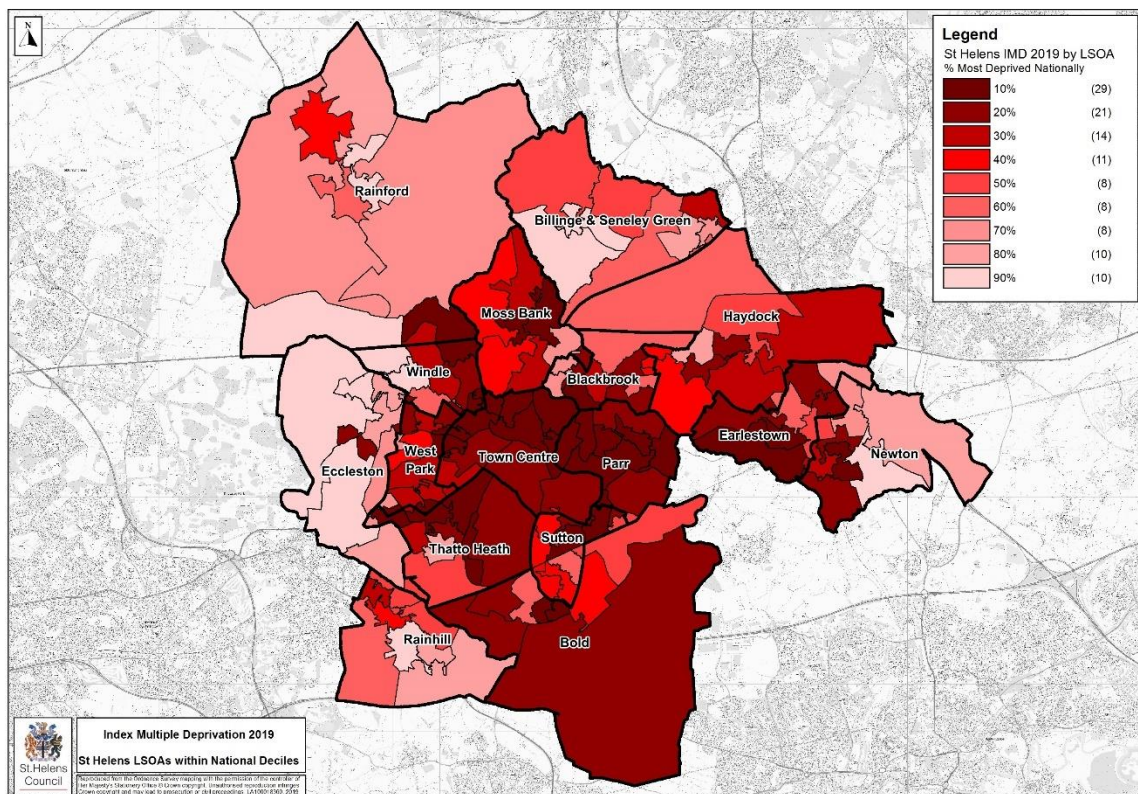


Indices of Deprivation 2019

St Helens Summary Report



ST HELENS
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Introduction

The concept of deprivation is a wide one, covering a broad range of issues. Deprivation refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources and opportunities of all kinds, not just financial. It can therefore be defined through issues such as poor housing, homelessness, low educational attainment, lack of employment, worklessness, poor health and high levels of morbidity.

The Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure this broad concept of multiple deprivation at small area level and provide a relative picture of levels of deprivation across the country.

To capture this picture, the Indices use data from a basket of 39 indicators across 7 distinct domains. The domain indices are:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services deprivation
- The Living environment deprivation
- Crime deprivation

The data is examined at Lower Super Output Area level (LSOA), of which there are 32,844 in the country and 119 within St Helens. LSOAs are designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of around 1,500 residents each and are a standard statistical building block for dividing up the country. A relative score and ranking is then produced for every LSOA across each of the domains. This allows a comparative analysis of these 7 distinct dimensions of deprivation to be made across areas of the country.

Each of the 7 domains are also weighted and combined (see Methodology) to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) at LSOA level, again with a relative score and ranking for each LSOA within the country. We can describe how relatively deprived an area is by saying whether it falls within the most 10%, 20%, or 30% most deprived small areas in England. Deprivation 'deciles' are therefore also published alongside the rank. These are calculated by ranking the 32,844 small areas across the country from the most deprived to the least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. The groups range from the most deprived 10% of small areas nationally to the least deprived 10%. This report also highlights small areas in St Helens in the most deprived 1% and 5% of areas nationally.

There are also 7 local authority level summary scores which employ different ways of ranking areas in terms of their relative deprivation. These include a ranking of average scores, concentration and extent, for each of the 317 local authority areas in England, as well as supplementary indices; an income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) and an income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI).

The indices are widely used to analyse and compare patterns of small area deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and to determine potential eligibility for the distribution of funding.

It is important to acknowledge that the IMD is a relative measure of deprivation, rather than an absolute measure. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another, but not by how much. Therefore, a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived than a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean that it is twice as deprived.

Equally important is that it is not designed to provide backwards comparability with previous versions of the Indices. However, as the methodology has remained largely consistent, it is possible to compare the rankings as determined at a particular time point by the different versions. Again these changes can *only be described* in relative terms, i.e. the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation.

As an example, an area that was in the 20% most deprived of areas nationally in the 2015 Index, but features in the 10% most deprived areas nationally in the 2019 Index, can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas. However, it is not necessarily correct to assume that deprivation levels within the area have increased on an absolute scale, as it could be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area improved to a lesser extent than others and was 'overtaken' in the rankings.

The time points for the indicator data used vary, ranging from 2015 to 2019. As such the indices do not take into account any changes to the indicator data or national policy since the time point of the data used. Full details of the indicators and their data sources can be found in Appendix A to the [Technical Report](#).

A [Research Report](#) is also available providing a full account of how to use and interpret all the data within the 2019 Indices.

Data has not been produced at ward level. However, the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Explorer shows ward and local authority boundaries, to allow users to view the deprivation ranks of neighbourhoods within these areas. This interactive tool can be found [here](#).

Key Findings

High levels of deprivation are evident across the North West region. Of the 20 local authorities with the highest proportion of their neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the most deprived 10% of all neighbourhoods in England, 11 are in the North West. This compares to 10 in 2015, making the North West relatively more deprived compared to other areas in the 2019 Indices.

This shift in relative deprivation across the North West Region and more generally the North of England is principally a result of a dilution of deprivation within the London Boroughs due to the influx of wealthy incomers triggering a radical transformation in the socio-economic profile of what were previously some of the most deprived areas in the country.

Overall, St Helens is now ranked as the 26th most deprived local authority in England out of 317. Its relative position has deteriorated since the 2015 Index of Deprivation where St Helens was ranked as the 36th most deprived area (out of then 326 authorities).

St Helens' relative deprivation ranking has deteriorated across 5 of 6 district summary measures of deprivation. *However, any change in absolute deprivation cannot be determined through the IMD.*

There are now a total of 29 LSOAs (or neighbourhoods) within the borough that fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally, compared to 28 in 2015. A total of 50 LSOAs within the borough fall within the 20% most deprived nationally, compared to 47 in 2015.

Nearly a quarter of St Helens population (23.4%) live in the 29 LSOAs within the Borough that fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally (42,877 people).

The most relatively deprived LSOA within St Helens is Parr Stocks Road, which sits on the border of the Town Centre and Parr wards. This is the 27th most relatively deprived LSOA within England out of 32,844 LSOAs. There are 6 LSOAs in St Helens within the 1% most deprived LSOAs nationally, an increase of 2 since 2015.

Deprivation remains persistent in St Helens, with those neighbourhoods previously identified as the most relatively deprived locally in previous versions of the IMD still remaining as the most relatively deprived in 2019.

The least deprived LSOA in St Helens is the area around Springfield Lane / Gillars Lane in Eccleston.

The deprivation domains of greatest local concern are Health Deprivation and Disability, Employment Deprivation and Income Deprivation.

St Helens ranks as the 8th most deprived authority out of 317 in terms of relative Health Deprivation and Disability. In the Health and Disability Domain, 42% of St Helens LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally, with 33% falling within the most deprived 5% nationally.

St Helens ranks as the 9th most deprived authority in terms of relative employment deprivation. In the Employment Domain 35 LSOAs (29%) fall within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally. 16,585 people in the area are deemed to be employment deprived (16.5% of the working age population). This compares to the 2015 figure of 18,401, although the two are not directly comparable due to a change in the indicators used to calculate the figures.

St Helens ranks as the 34th most deprived authority in terms of relative income deprivation. Nearly a quarter (23%) of LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally in terms of income deprivation. 32,195 people in the area are deemed to live in income

deprived households (18.1% of the total population). This is lower than the 2015 figure of 34,364. However, again the two figures are not directly comparable due to a change in the indicators used to calculate them.

16% of St Helens LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally in terms of education and skills deprivation.

10% of St Helens LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally in terms of crime deprivation, and less than 5% for living environment deprivation. Only one LSOA in St Helens (0.8%) falls within the most deprived 20% nationally for barriers to Housing and Services.

Local Authority District Level Summary

Liverpool City Region District Level Summary (IMD 2019)

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	Rank of Local Concentration
Knowsley	2 (5)	3 (5)	3 (4)	3 (19)	2 (3)
Liverpool	3 (4)	4 (7)	1 (2)	2 (4)	5 (7)
Halton	23 (27)	39 (36)	22 (19)	13 (19)	26 (22)
St Helens	26 (36)	40 (52)	30 (36)	28 (25)	21 (33)
Wirral	42 (66)	77 (106)	45 (62)	24 (36)	8 (12)
Sefton	58 (76)	89 (102)	60 (72)	43 (41)	19 (43)

**Rankings in brackets show relative positions for the IMD 2015*

The table above shows 5 summary measures of deprivation which highlight different aspects of multiple deprivation within an area. As patterns of deprivation across larger areas such as local authorities are complex, no single summary measure provides a complete way of describing or comparing deprivation between local authorities. However, the rank of the average score is still the most frequently reported summary measure. NB - The rankings run from 1 (most deprived) to 317 (least deprived).

The 2019 Index shows that St Helens has become more deprived relative to others. St Helens is the 26th most deprived local authority out of all 317 across the country on the Rank of Average Score measure. St Helens' relative position on the 2015 Index was the 36th most deprived.

The first 2 summary measures (explained below) identify the average level of deprivation in the local authority area, taking into account the scores and ranks of all LSOAs. The more deprived LSOAs will tend to have more extreme scores than ranks. As St Helens is a relatively highly deprived area, it ranks higher on the average score measure than the average ranks, as the score measure does not average out to the same degree as the ranks.

The Extent and the Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally measures are summaries of the degree to which the local authority area is highly deprived. St Helens ranks relatively highly on both measures. Nearly a quarter (24.4%) of all St Helens LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally.

The Local Concentration measure identifies higher level areas with extreme levels of deprivation, by comparing the most deprived LSOAs in one local authority against those in other local authorities. Extreme levels of deprivation are relatively concentrated within St Helens. 22 out of 119 LSOAs (18.5%) within the borough fall within the most deprived 5% of LSOAs nationally. 6 of St Helens LSOAs are in the most deprived 1% nationally.

The summary measures of deprivation are:

Rank of Average Score – This rank refers to the population weighted average of the combined IMD scores for the LSOAs in a local authority.

Rank of Average Rank – This rank refers to the population weighted average of the combined ranks on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for the LSOAs in a local authority.

Rank of Extent – This rank refers to a weighted measure of the proportion of a local authority's population living in the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in the country, measuring how widespread deprivation is across a local authority.

Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in the Most 10% Deprived Nationally – This rank refers to the proportion of a Local Authority's LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally.

Rank of Local Concentration – This measures the average rank for the most deprived LSOAs within a local authority that contain exactly 10% of the local authority's population. It is similar to the Extent measure, but gives additional weight to the highly deprived areas

There are also 2 further summary measures, the **Rank of Income Scale and the Rank of Employment Scale**. These measures are designed to give an indication of the number of people experiencing income deprivation and employment deprivation in the local area. Both summary measures are covered in Section 5 of this report. The rankings are based on actual numbers of people in an area deemed to be income or employment deprived. The larger authorities such as Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester will top these rankings due to the size of their respective populations.

St Helens' relative deprivation ranking has worsened across 6 of the 7 district summary measures of deprivation that were comparable between 2019 and 2015.

Using the measure of the rank of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, St Helens is ranked as the 28th most deprived, compared to a ranking of 25 in 2015.

On the Rank of Income Scale, St Helens ranks 71 out of 317 local authorities. 32,195 people within the area are deemed to be living in income deprived households (18% of the total population). This is lower than the 2015 figure of 34,364 in 2015. However, the 2 figures are not directly comparable due to a change in the indicators used to calculate them.

On the Rank of Employment Scale, St Helens ranks 58 out of 317 local authorities. 16,585 people in the area are deemed to be employment deprived (16.5% of the working age population). This compares to the 2015 figure of 18,401, although again the 2 are not directly comparable due to a change in the indicators used to calculate the figures.

St Helens District Level Deprivation: Change between 2010, 2015 and 2019

Measure of Deprivation	IMD 2010 (1 is most deprived out of 326)	IMD 2015 (1 is most deprived out of 326)	IMD 2019 (1 is most deprived out of 317*)	Progress between 2015 and 2019
Rank of Average Score	51	36	26	↑
Rank of Average Rank	64	52	40	↑
Rank of Extent	47	36	30	↑
Rank of Local concentration	41	33	21	↑
Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	n/a	25	28	↓
Rank of Income Scale	73	74	71	↑
Rank of Employment Scale	55	60	58	↑

* NB - the number of local authorities reduced to 317 since the 2015 IMD.

Population

The total population of St Helens increased by 1,478 (0.8%) between the 2015 Indices and the 2019 Indices (2012 to 2015 ONS mid-year estimates). The table below shows population change between the 2010 and 2019 Indices for St Helens LSOAs (neighbourhoods) that fall within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally.

The proportion of the population living in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs has seen increases across the 4 population groups over the time period.

Population	IMD 2010		IMD 2015		IMD 2019	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total population	33,926	19.4	41,264	23.4	42,877	24.1
Dependent children aged 0-15 years	7,419	22.6	8,778	27.4	9,269	28.9
Population aged 16-59 years	19,525	19.7	23,872	24.0	24,721	24.8
Population aged 60 years and over	6,982	16.9	8,614	19.4	8,887	19.3

Local Authority Level Domain Rankings

Summary measures at local authority level have also been published for each of the 7 domains and these are covered in more detail in Section 5 of this report.

The table below shows St Helens' relative 2019 ranking against all 317 local authorities in the country for the rank of the average score measure for each of the domains. NB - The rankings run from 1 (most deprived) to 317 (least deprived).

	Income Deprivation Domain	Employment Deprivation Domain	Health Deprivation & Disability Domain	Education & Skills Deprivation domain	Crime Deprivation Domain	Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation Domain	The Living Environment Domain
Rank of Average Score 2019 (out of 317)	34	9	8	72	87	301	169
Rank of Average Score 2015 (out of 326*)	38	16	12	109	116	286	143

* NB - the number of local authorities reduced to 317 since the 2015 IMD.

The domains where St Helens demonstrates the highest levels of relative deprivation are the Health, Employment and Income deprivation domains.

St Helens is:

- the 8th most deprived authority in terms of health deprivation and disability;
- the 9th most deprived authority in terms of employment deprivation;
- the 34th most deprived authority in terms of income deprivation.

Small Area Deprivation

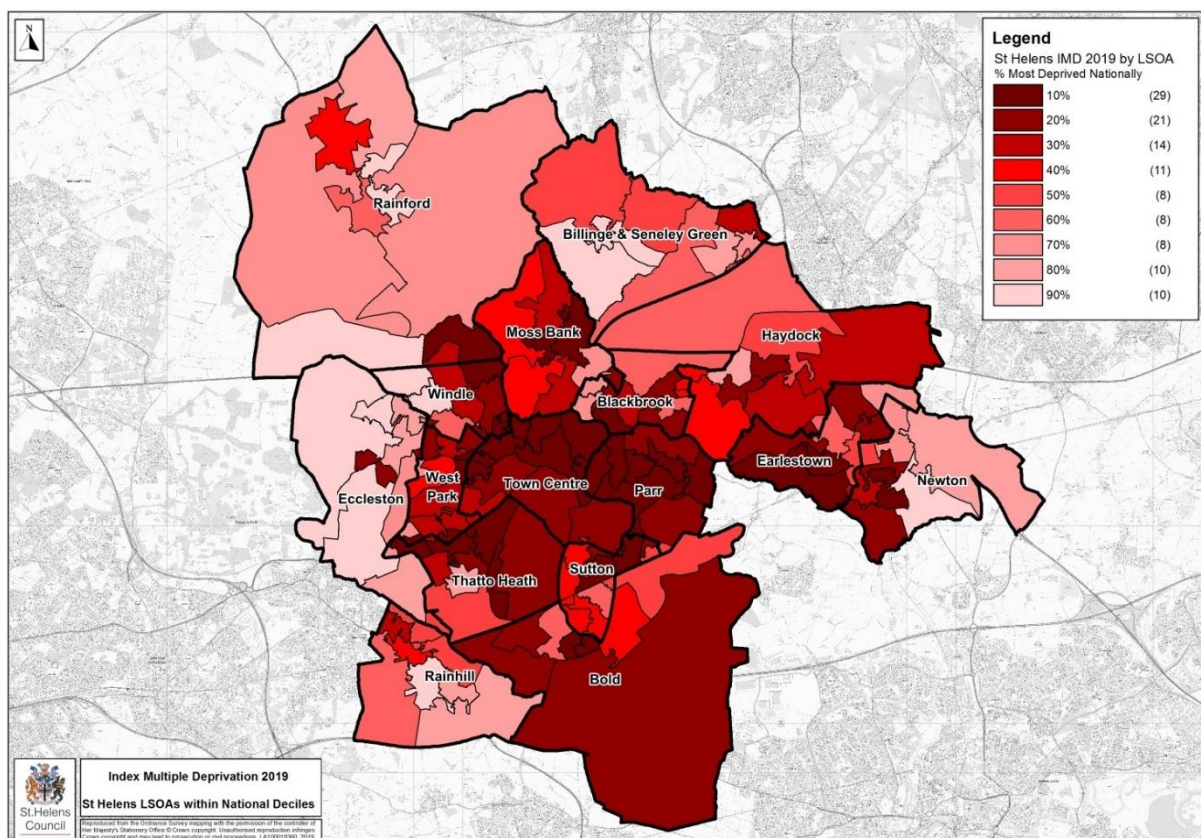
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation is the collective name for a group of indices which all measure different aspects of deprivation. The most widely used of these is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The IMD brings together all indicators within each of the domains, weighting them according to the most important contributors to deprivation to produce an overall score and ranking for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced in every small area in England. Areas are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived).

Deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 neighbourhoods in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups.

The map below shows how St Helens LSOAs sit within the national deciles. There are a total of 29 LSOAs that fall within the 10% most deprived small areas in England. Multiple deprivation is widespread across the Borough, with high levels across the south and east of the Borough.

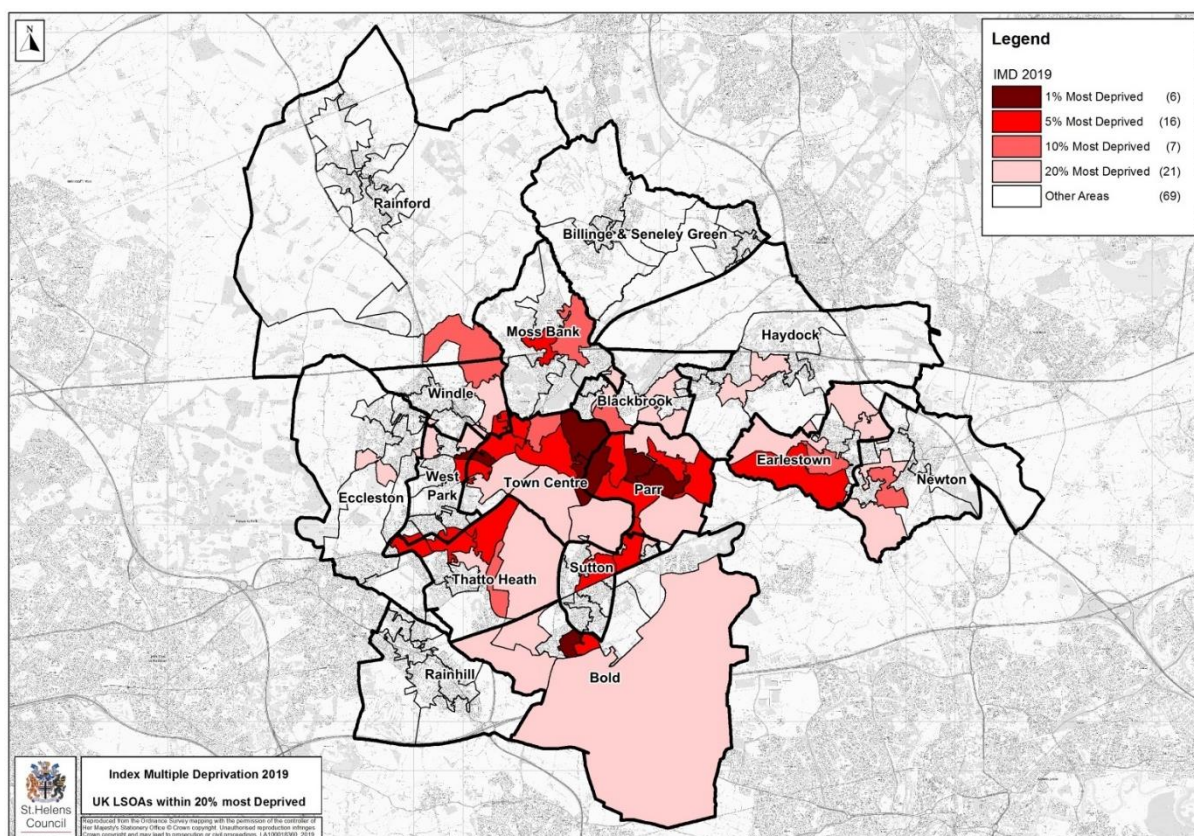


Small Area Deprivation over Time

The table below shows the number of LSOAs within St Helens that fall within the most deprived 1% to 20% of LSOAs nationally and the change between 2010 and 2019.

Number of LSOAs in the....	IMD 2010	IMD 2015	IMD 2019	Change 2010-2019
Most Deprived 1%	4	4	6	+2
Most Deprived 5%	15	16	22	+7
Most Deprived 10%	24	28	29	+5
Most Deprived 20%	43	47	50	+7
Total Number of LSOAs in the Borough	118	119	119	+1

The highest levels of multiple deprivation in the Borough are to be found around the Town Centre / Parr border, particularly the areas of Parr Stocks Road, Fingerpost, Ashtons Green, Pennine Drive and around Boundary Road / Napier Street / Lyon Street, as well Four Acre in Bold.



IMD Rank for all St Helens LSOAs within the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally

	LSOA code (2011)	LSOA name (2011)	LSOA description	Ward	IMD Rank	% Deprived Nationally
Areas in the most deprived 1% nationally	E01006874	St. Helens 014E	Parr Stocks Road	Parr	27	0.08
	E01006873	St. Helens 014D	Fingerpost	Town Centre	98	0.30
	E01006909	St. Helens 022D	Four Acre	Bold	112	0.34
	E01006817	St. Helens 017B	Around Ashtons Green	Parr	119	0.36
	E01006880	St. Helens 012D	Boundary Rd - Napier St - Lyon St	Town Centre	176	0.54
	E01006821	St. Helens 011C	Pennine Drive	Parr	281	0.86
Areas in the most deprived 5% nationally	E01006877	St. Helens 012C	Duke Street - Peter Street	Town Centre	503	1.53
	E01006872	St. Helens 014C	Peasley Cross North	Town Centre	516	1.57
	E01006908	St. Helens 022C	North Clock Face	Bold	854	2.60
	E01006871	St. Helens 011D	Chancery Avenue	Parr	922	2.81
	E01006816	St. Helens 017A	Waring Avenue	Parr	924	2.81
	E01006881	St. Helens 012E	Argyle Street - North Rd - College St	Town Centre	1,005	3.06
	E01006820	St. Helens 011B	Broad Oak & Holy Spirit Schools	Parr	1,093	3.33
	E01006844	St. Helens 020A	Sutton Junction Village	Sutton	1,100	3.35
	E01006834	St. Helens 012B	West Park East	West Park	1,310	3.99
	E01006905	St. Helens 019D	Australia Estate	Thatto Heath	1,321	4.02
	E01006847	St. Helens 020C	Ridgewood Drive - Gerrards Lane	Sutton	1,371	4.17
	E01006875	St. Helens 017C	Fleet Lane South West	Parr	1,421	4.33
	E01006849	St. Helens 004A	Central Moss Bank	Moss Bank	1,434	4.37
	E01006903	St. Helens 019C	Thatto Heath Road	Thatto Heath	1,485	4.52
	E01006830	St. Helens 019A	Portico	Thatto Heath	1,615	4.92
Areas in the most deprived 10% nationally	E01006865	St. Helens 013C	Common Rd - Earle St (Ind. Est)	Earlestown	1,616	4.92
	E01006863	St. Helens 013A	Earlestown Centre	Earlestown	1,687	5.14
	E01006812	St. Helens 008C	Frodsham Drive	Blackbrook	1,910	5.82
	E01006919	St. Helens 007F	Hard Lane	Windle	1,944	5.92
	E01006913	St. Helens 019H	Sutton Heath off Sherdley Rd	Thatto Heath	1,976	6.02
	E01006861	St. Helens 015F	Wargrave	Newton	2,168	6.60
	E01006850	St. Helens 004B	Kentmere - Carr Mill	Moss Bank	2,460	7.49
Areas in the most deprived 20% nationally	E01006870	St. Helens 014B	Standish Street estates	Town Centre	2,784	8.48
	E01006826	St. Helens 018A	Pinfold Drive - Gillars Green Drive	Eccleston	3,537	10.77
	E01006869	St. Helens 010D	Swan Road - Clarence Street	Earlestown	3,751	11.42
	E01006879	St. Helens 016F	Newtown West	West Park	3,907	11.90
	E01006912	St. Helens 019G	Sherdley Park - Marshalls Cross	Town Centre	4,013	12.22
	E01006898	St. Helens 022A	South Clock Face	Bold	4,166	12.68
	E01006910	St. Helens 022E	Sutton Manor	Bold	4,268	12.99
	E01006858	St. Helens 015C	Acorn Street	Newton	4,310	13.12
	E01006866	St. Helens 010A	Belvedere - Billington	Earlestown	4,324	13.17
	E01006842	St. Helens 005D	Piele Rd - Sherlock Ave	Haydock	4,478	13.63
	E01006907	St. Helens 019F	Elephant Lane estates	Thatto Heath	4,701	14.31
	E01006832	St. Helens 012A	The Shires - Liverpool Rd	Town Centre	4,793	14.59
	E01006876	St. Helens 016D	Around Queens Park Rec	West Park	4,840	14.74
	E01006845	St. Helens 014A	Baxters Lane - Sutton Road	Town Centre	5,205	15.85
	E01006899	St. Helens 017D	Brookway Lane - Sutton Moss	Parr	5,252	15.99
	E01006862	St. Helens 015G	Vulcan Village	Newton	5,727	17.44
	E01006838	St. Helens 006B	East Clipsey Lane	Haydock	6,001	18.27
	E01006868	St. Helens 010C	Queens Drive	Earlestown	6,023	18.34
	E01006813	St. Helens 008D	Blackbrook North	Blackbrook	6,074	18.49
	E01006811	St. Helens 008B	East Chain Lane estates	Moss Bank	6,263	19.07
	E01006819	St. Helens 011A	Delta Rd - Malvern Rd - Sankey Valley	Parr	6,294	19.16
	E01006915	St. Helens 007B	Cowley Hill - Windlehurst	Windle	6,462	19.67

Change between 2015 and 2019 in St Helens LSOAs within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs Nationally

St Helens LSOAs within the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs Nationally							
LSOA	LSOA Description	LSOA Ward	2015 National Rank	2015 Local Rank	2019 National Rank	2019 Local Rank	Change in National Rank 2015 - 2019
E01006874	Parr Stocks Road	Parr	70	1	27	1	-43
E01006873	Fingerpost	Town Centre	144	3	98	2	-46
E01006909	Four Acre	Bold	82	2	112	3	30
E01006817	Around Ashtons Green	Parr	317	4	119	4	-198
E01006880	Boundary Rd - Napier St - Lyon St	Town Centre	647	7	176	5	-471
E01006821	Pennine Drive	Parr	616	6	281	6	-335
E01006877	Duke Street - Peter Street	Town Centre	422	5	503	7	81
E01006872	Peasley Cross North	Town Centre	810	8	516	8	-294
E01006908	North Clock Face	Bold	1,179	10	854	9	-325
E01006871	Chancery Avenue	Parr	1,096	9	922	10	-174
E01006816	Waring Avenue	Parr	1,198	11	924	11	-274
E01006881	Argyle Street - North Rd - College St	Town Centre	1,348	12	1,005	12	-343
E01006820	Broad Oak & Holy Spirit Schools	Parr	1,579	14	1,093	13	-486
E01006844	Sutton Junction Village	Sutton	2,033	23	1,100	14	-933
E01006834	West Park East	West Park	1,566	13	1,310	15	-256
E01006905	Australia Estate	Thatto Heath	1,899	20	1,321	16	-578
E01006847	Ridgewood Drive - Gerrards Lane	Sutton	1,713	17	1,371	17	-342
E01006875	Fleet Lane South West	Parr	1,619	16	1,421	18	-198
E01006849	Central Moss Bank	Moss Bank	1,775	18	1,434	19	-341
E01006903	Thatto Heath Road	Thatto Heath	2,007	22	1,485	20	-522
E01006830	Portico	Thatto Heath	1,603	15	1,615	21	12
E01006865	Common Rd - Earle St (Ind. Est)	Earlestown	2,992	27	1,616	22	-1,376
E01006863	Earlestown Centre	Earlestown	1,934	21	1,687	23	-247
E01006812	Frodsham Drive	Blackbrook	2,964	26	1,910	24	-1,054
E01006919	Hard Lane	Windle	3,104	28	1,944	25	-1,160
E01006913	Sutton Heath off Sherdley Rd	Thatto Heath	1,826	19	1,976	26	150
E01006861	Wargrave	Newton	2,227	24	2,168	27	-59
E01006850	Kentmere - Carr Mill	Moss Bank	2,962	25	2,460	28	-502
E01006870	Standish Street estates	Town Centre	4,309	32	2,784	29	-1,525

The table containing the rank for all St Helens LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally shows:

- 6 LSOAs are within the most deprived 1% of areas nationally. The 4 areas from 2015 that were within the most deprived 1% of areas nationally remain in 2019, with the addition of two new areas (1 in Parr, 1 in the Town Centre).
- 22 LSOAs are within the most deprived 5% of areas nationally. This compares to 16 in 2015.
- 29 LSOAs are within the most deprived 10% of areas nationally, nearly a quarter of all neighbourhoods in the Borough. This has increased by 1 LSOA since 2015.
- A total of 50 LSOAs within the Borough fall within the 20% most deprived nationally, an increase of 3 compared to 2010. This equates to 42% of all St Helens neighbourhoods.

The Table containing the relative position of St Helens LSOAs in 2019 compared to 2015 shows:

- In 25 of the 29 LSOAs in St Helens (86%) in the most deprived 10% of areas nationally in 2019, the relative deprivation ranking compared to 2015 has worsened. This is mirrored across all 119 LSOAs within St Helens with 93 or 78% of LSOAs seeing a deterioration in their relative deprivation ranking between 2015 and 2019.
- There has been little change between those areas that were defined as relatively most deprived in 2015 and those in 2019. Of the 29 St Helens LSOAs within the most deprived 10% of areas nationally in 2019, 28 of the same neighbourhoods were within the most deprived 10% of areas nationally in 2015.
- Equally there has been little change in the areas of the least relative deprivation. There are 20 LSOAs within the least deprived 30% nationally compared to 22 in 2015, and in 65% of these their relative deprivation ranking has increased. Of the 20 St Helens LSOAs that are in the least deprived 30% of LSOAs nationally in 2019, 18 were in the least deprived nationally in 2015.
- This points to a picture not of growing inequality within St Helens and a widening of the gap between the most and least deprived area, but small growth in deprivation across the borough relative to other areas.

The Domains

This section provides detailed information for each of the 7 domains which make up the overall Index of Deprivation.

The domain level information provides useful information relating to pockets of deprivation and the types of deprivation experienced by different areas.

Extent of deprivation across St Helens within each of the domains.

The following table shows the number of LSOAs within St Helens across each of the 7 domains that fall within the most deprived 1% to 20% of all LSOAs nationally.

Number of LSOAs within:	Income	Employment	Health Deprivation & Disability	Education & Skills	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
Most deprived 1%	5	8	10	5	0	1	0
Most deprived 5%	21	27	39	10	0	4	1
Most deprived 10%	27	35	50	19	0	12	4
Most deprived 20%	48	59	81	40	1	32	10

The table below shows the percentage of St Helens' LSOAs within the most deprived 10% and 20% of all LSOAs nationally.

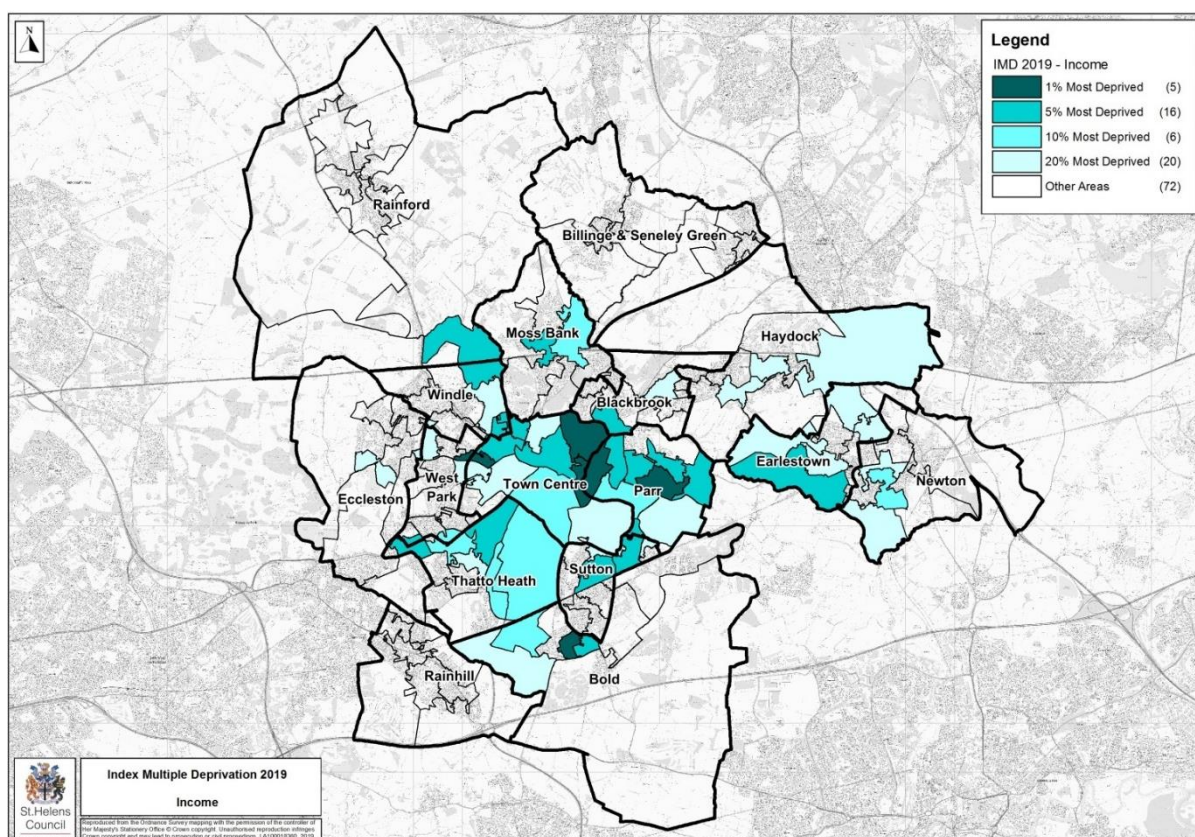
% of St Helens LSOAs within:	Income	Employment	Health Deprivation & Disability	Education & Skills	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
Most deprived 10%	23%	29%	42%	16%	0%	10%	3%
Most deprived 20%	40%	50%	68%	34%	1%	27%	8%

Domain 1 - Income Deprivation

The Income Deprivation domain captures the proportion of the population both in and out of work experiencing income deprivation in an area. The indicators used to measure deprivation within the domain include adults and children in families receiving Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, income-based Employment Support, Pension Credit, Universal Credit ('Working – No Requirements' conditionality) and Working Tax and Child Credit where their income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs, and the number of asylum seekers in receipt of support. St Helens ranks as the 34th most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score. Derived from the Rank of Income Scale, 32,195 people are deemed to be living in income deprived households (18.1% of the total local population).

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	Rank of Income Scale
Knowsley	2	3	2	55
Liverpool	4	7	3	3
Halton	30	48	15	101
St Helens	34	47	32	71
Wirral	38	69	29	18
Sefton	55	67	34	40

The highest relative levels of income deprivation within St Helens (in the 1% most deprived of LSOAs nationally) are in Bold, Parr and the Town Centre, but with further pockets (within the 5% most deprived of LSOAs nationally) within wards including Sutton, Thatto Heath, Earlestown and Moss Bank.



Income Deprivation Change Over Time – 2015 - 2019

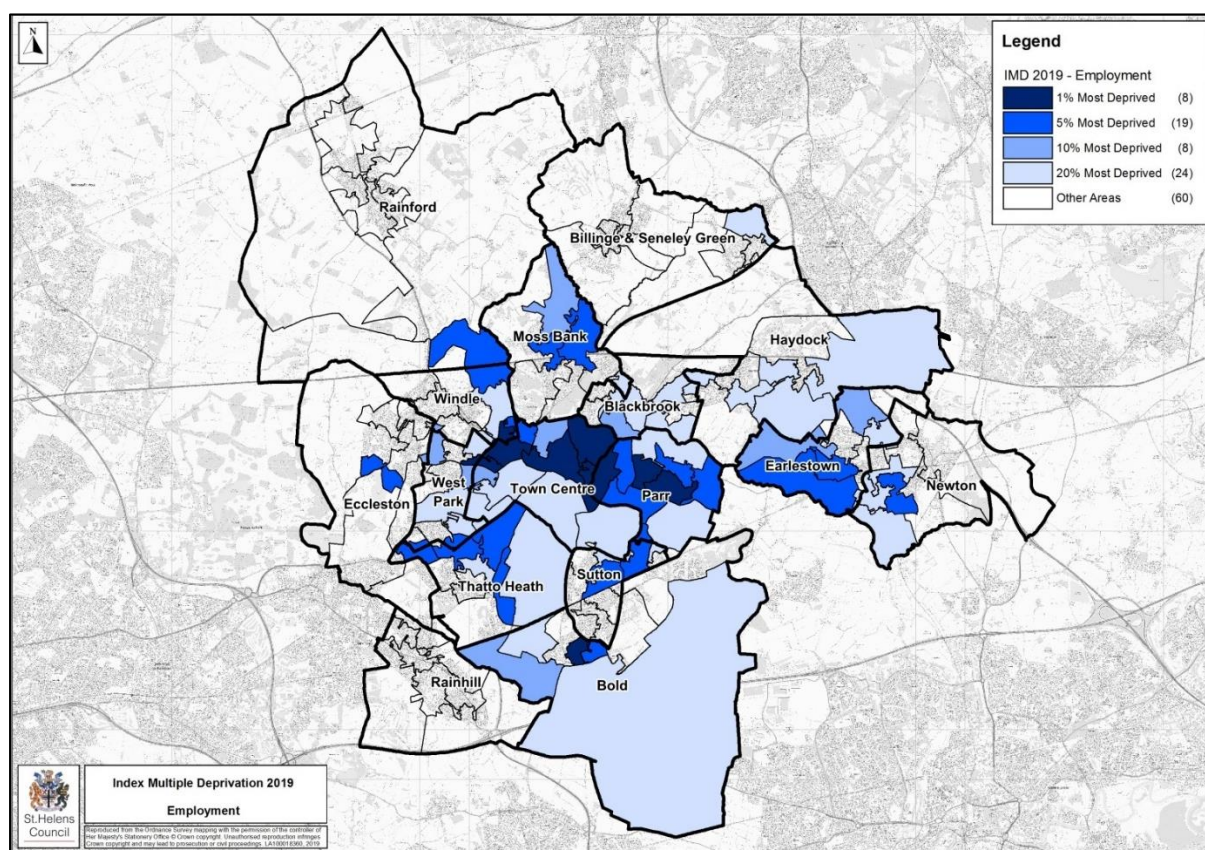
Number of LSOAs within	Income Domain 2015	Income Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	3	5	+2
Most deprived 5%	19	21	+2
Most deprived 10%	28	27	-1
Most deprived 20%	45	48	+3
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Domain 2 - Employment Deprivation

The Employment Deprivation domain captures the proportion of the working age population (aged 18-59/64) involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The indicators used to measure deprivation within the domain include claimants of Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Carers Allowance and Universal credit (Searching for Work and No Work Requirements conditionality). St Helens ranks as the 9th most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score. Derived from the Rank of Employment Scale, a total of 16,585 people in the area are deemed to be income deprived (16.5% of the working age population).

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	Rank of Employment Scale
Knowsley	2	1	1	53
Liverpool	5	16	3	2
St Helens	9	11	19	58
Halton	15	26	8	94
Wirral	17	33	20	13
Sefton	29	39	28	25

High levels of relative employment deprivation are widespread across the Borough with the exception of areas to the north of the Borough. The highest relative levels of Income Deprivation are to be found in areas within the Town Centre, Parr and Bold Wards.



Employment Deprivation Change Over Time – 2015 - 2019

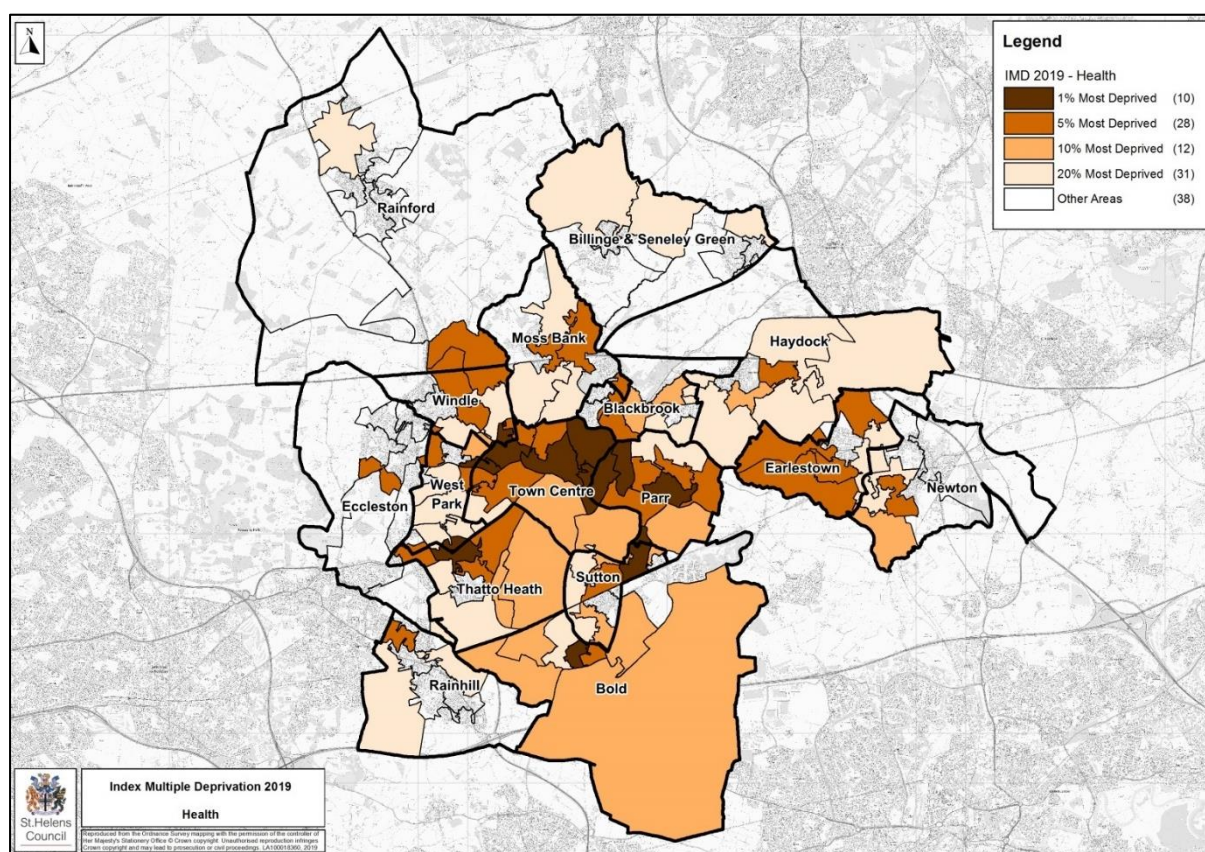
Number of LSOAs within....	Employment Domain 2015	Employment Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	4	8	+4
Most deprived 5%	24	27	+3
Most deprived 10%	34	35	+1
Most deprived 20%	56	59	+3
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Domain 3 – Health Deprivation and Disability

The Health Deprivation and Disability domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor health. The indicators used to measure this include years of potential life lost, a comparative illness and disability ratio, acute morbidity through emergency hospital admissions, and mood and anxiety disorder data from a number of sources. St Helens ranks as the 8th most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score.

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally
Knowsley	2	2	3
Liverpool	3	3	2
St Helens	8	10	13
Wirral	13	25	19
Halton	14	17	9
Sefton	29	37	27

Levels of health deprivation are widespread, with the highest relative levels found in the Town Centre, Parr, Bold, West Park / and Thatto Heath.



Health Deprivation and Disability Change Over Time - 2015 - 2019

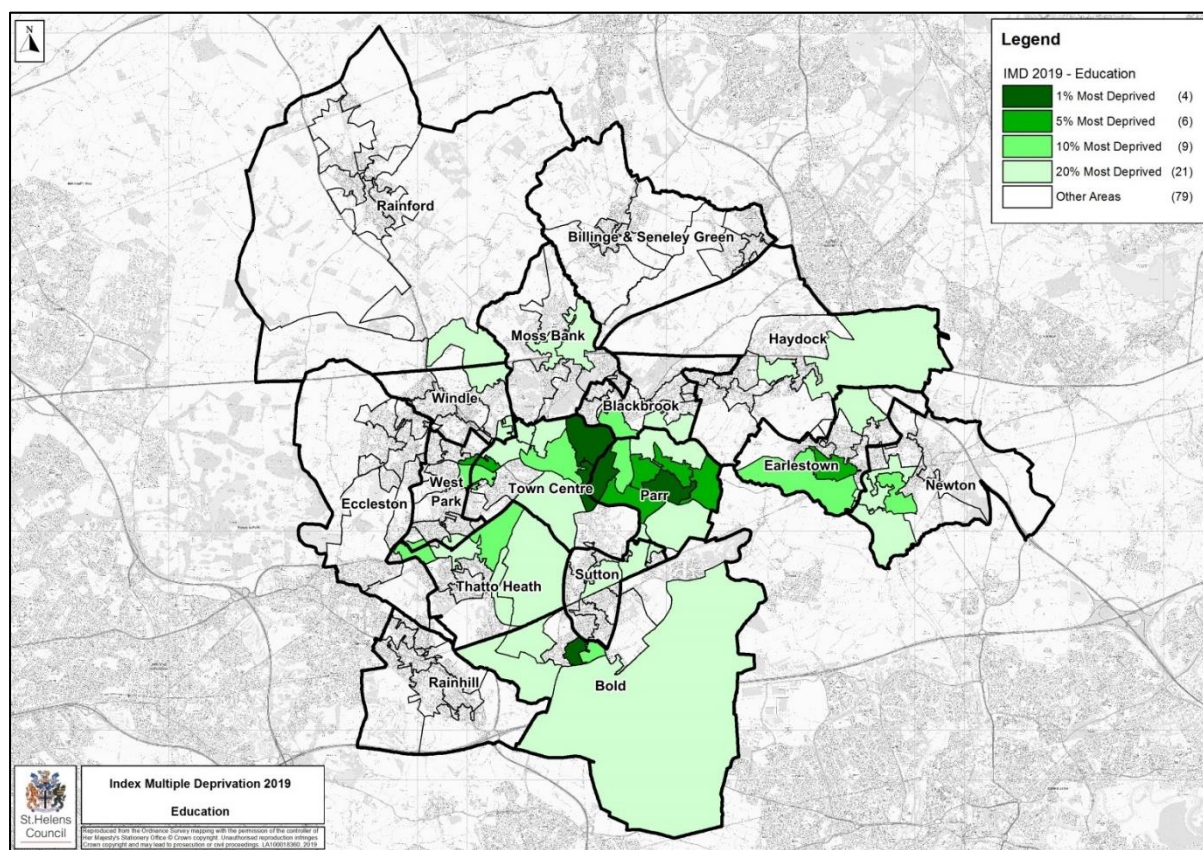
Number of LSOAs within....	HD&D Domain 2015	HD&D Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	10	10	0
Most deprived 5%	29	39	+10
Most deprived 10%	46	50	+4
Most deprived 20%	72	81	+9
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Domain 4 – Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adults. The Children's sub-domain includes indicators of attainment at KS2 and KS4 (GCSE), secondary school absence and levels of post 16 / higher education. The Adults Skills sub-domain includes indicators for adults with no or low skill levels and English language proficiency. St Helens ranks as the 72nd most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score.

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally
Knowsley	3	6	1
Liverpool	29	43	26
Halton	56	70	54
St Helens	72	94	67
Wirral	130	177	87
Sefton	140	162	98

The highest levels of relative deprivation within this domain are to be found in the Town Centre, Bold and Parr.



Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Change Over Time - 2015 – 2019

Number of LSOAs within	E,S&T Domain 2015	E,S&T Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	3	5	+2
Most deprived 5%	8	10	+2
Most deprived 10%	12	19	+7
Most deprived 20%	33	40	+7
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

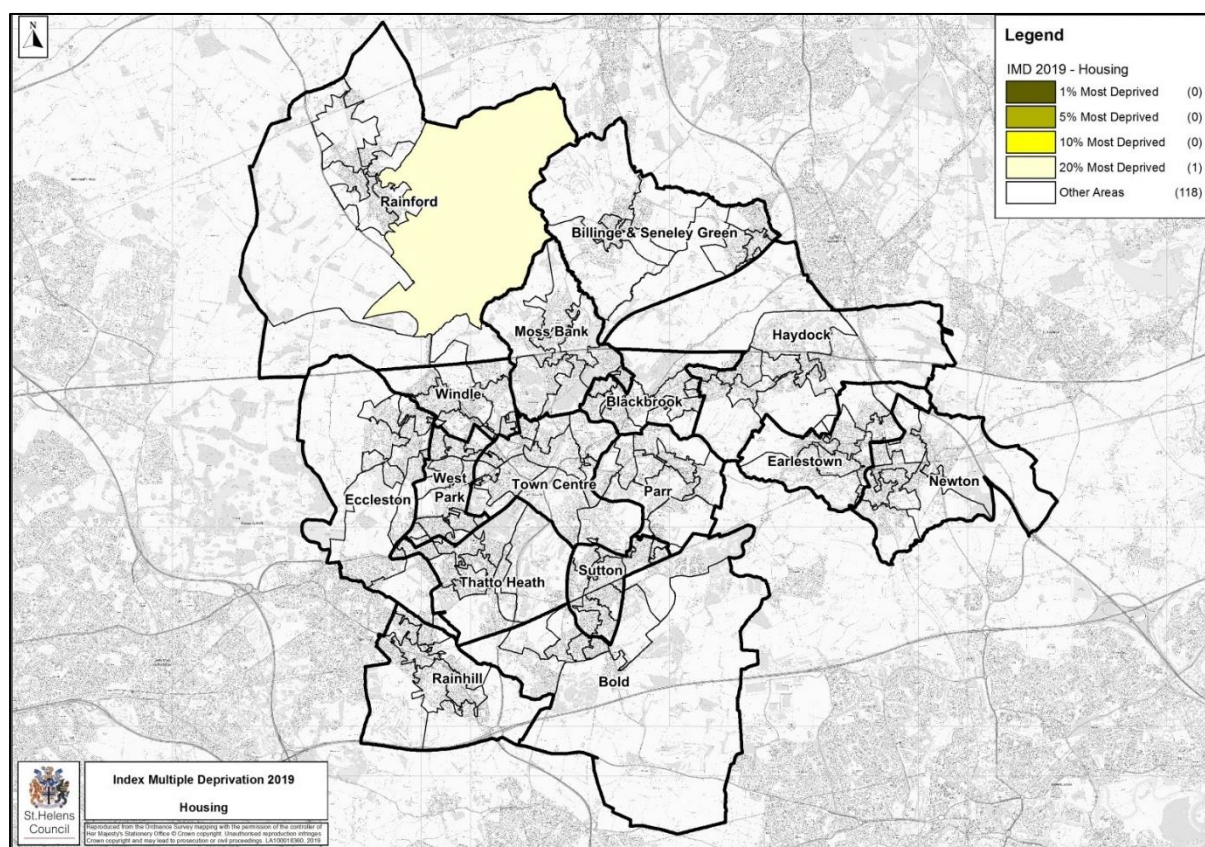
Domain 5 – Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

The Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.

The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Indicators include homelessness, housing overcrowding, and affordability, as well as road distance to key amenities and services. St Helens ranks as the 301st most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score.

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally
Knowsley	229	220	250
Halton	259	255	250
Liverpool	280	278	248
St Helens	301	302	250
Sefton	309	310	264
Wirral	313	313	246

There are no areas in St Helens in the most deprived 5% or 10% of LSOAs nationally. There is one LSOA in Rainford that falls within the most deprived 20% nationally.



Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Change Over Time - 2015 - 2019

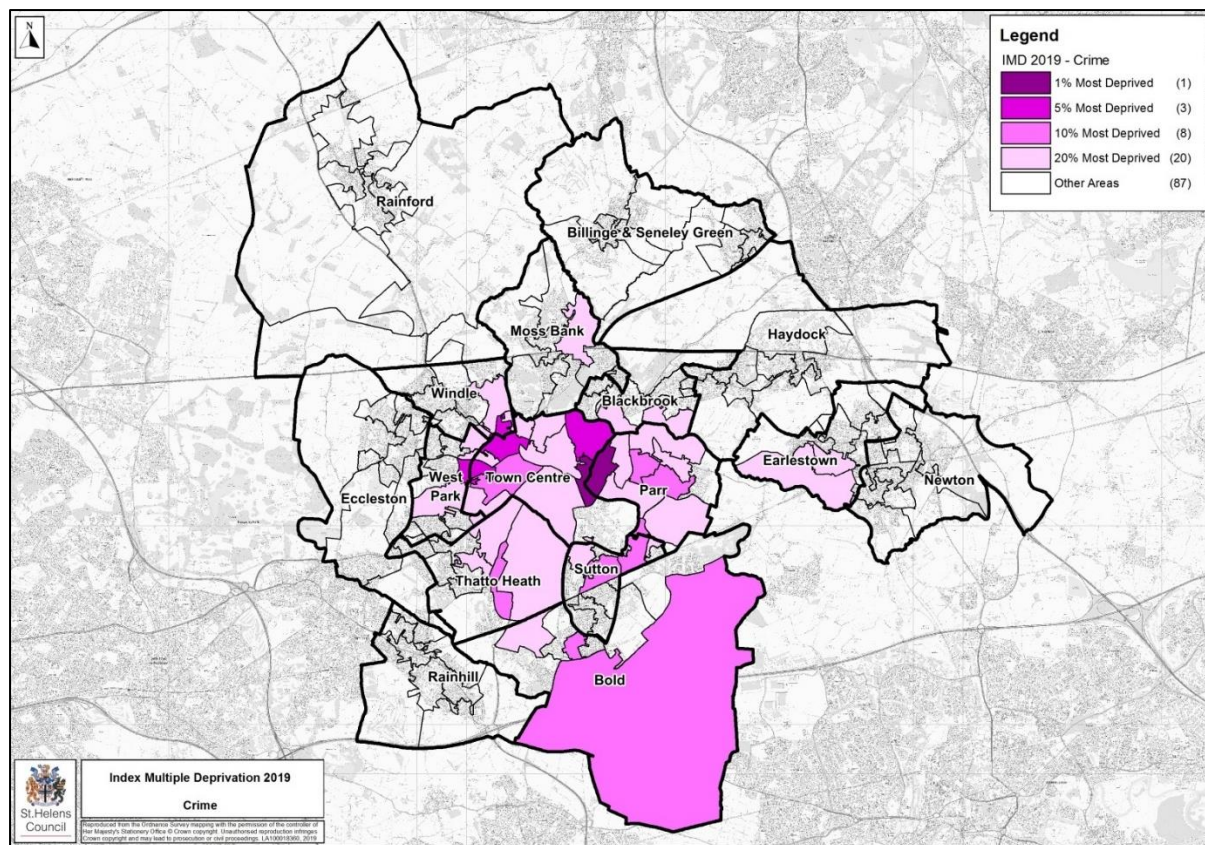
Number of LSOAs within	Barriers to Housing & Services Domain 2015	Barriers to Housing & Services Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	0	0	0
Most deprived 5%	0	0	0
Most deprived 10%	0	0	0
Most deprived 20%	1	1	0
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Domain 6 – Crime Deprivation

The Crime Deprivation domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. The indicators in the domain cover police recorded crime rates for violence, theft, burglary and criminal damage. St Helens ranks as the 87th most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score.

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally
Liverpool	22	23	26
Halton	76	76	57
Knowsley	83	82	140
St Helens	87	86	83
Wirral	139	135	79
Sefton	147	147	94

The highest relative levels of crime deprivation are found in the Town Centre, Parr and West Park Wards.



Crime Deprivation Change Over Time - 2015 - 2019

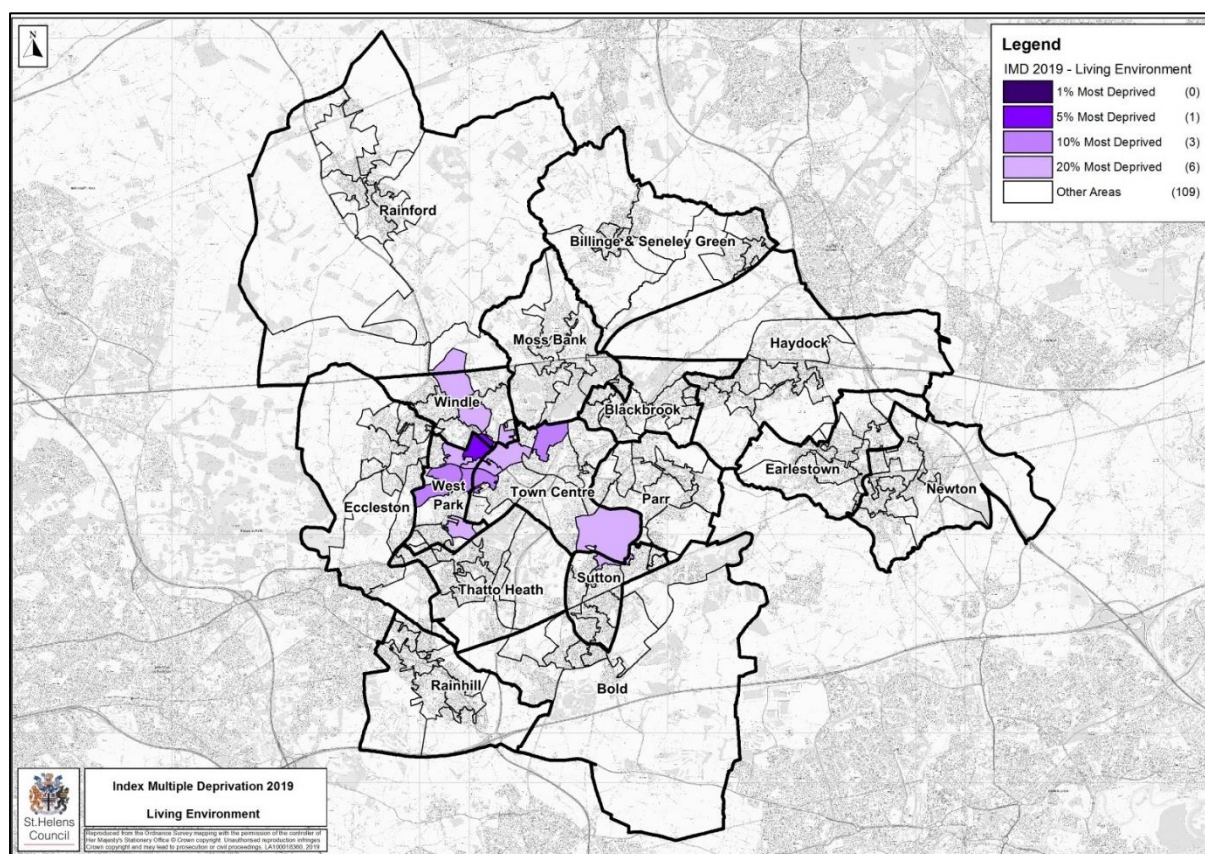
Number of LSOAs within	Crime Domain 2015	Crime Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	0	1	+1
Most deprived 5%	2	4	+2
Most deprived 10%	10	12	+2
Most deprived 20%	17	32	+15
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Domain 7 – The Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment Deprivation domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing through indicators covering housing in poor condition and houses without central heating; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains indicators measuring air quality and road traffic accidents. St Helens ranks as the 169th most deprived authority nationally for the Rank of Average Score.

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally
Liverpool	5	8	9
Knowsley	62	52	148
Wirral	66	66	65
Sefton	88	90	66
Halton	139	147	116
St Helens	169	155	169

The highest relative levels of Living Environment Deprivation are to be found in the Town Centre and West Park wards.



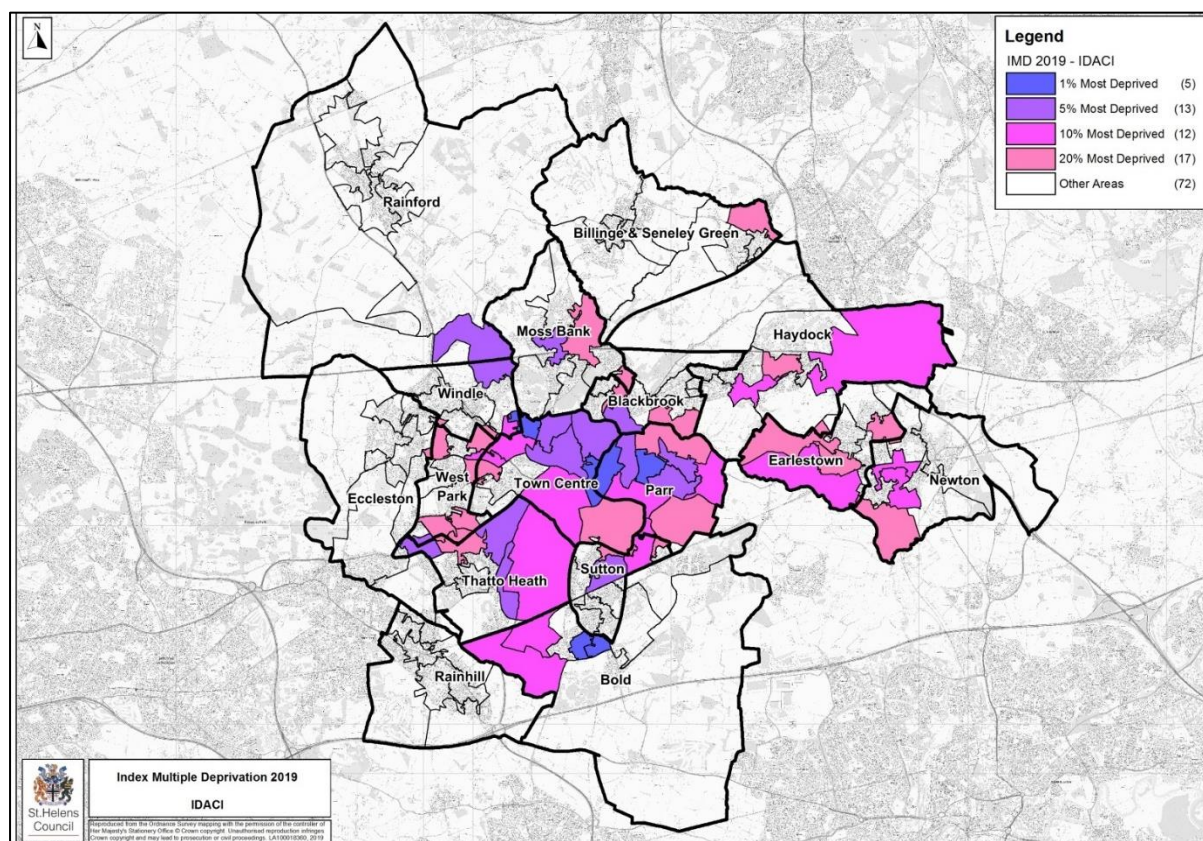
The Living Environment Deprivation Change Over Time - 2015 - 2019

Number of LSOAs within	Living Environment Domain 2015	Living Environment Domain 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	0	0	0
Most deprived 5%	2	1	-1
Most deprived 10%	4	4	0
Most deprived 20%	14	10	-4
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The highest levels of income deprivation affecting children are found in Parr, Town Centre and Bold Wards. There is a total of 7,588 children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, 23.7% of the 0-15 population. In the Parr Stocks Road LSOA, the most deprived neighbourhood in St Helens, 63.1% of children aged 0 to 15 are living in income deprived families.



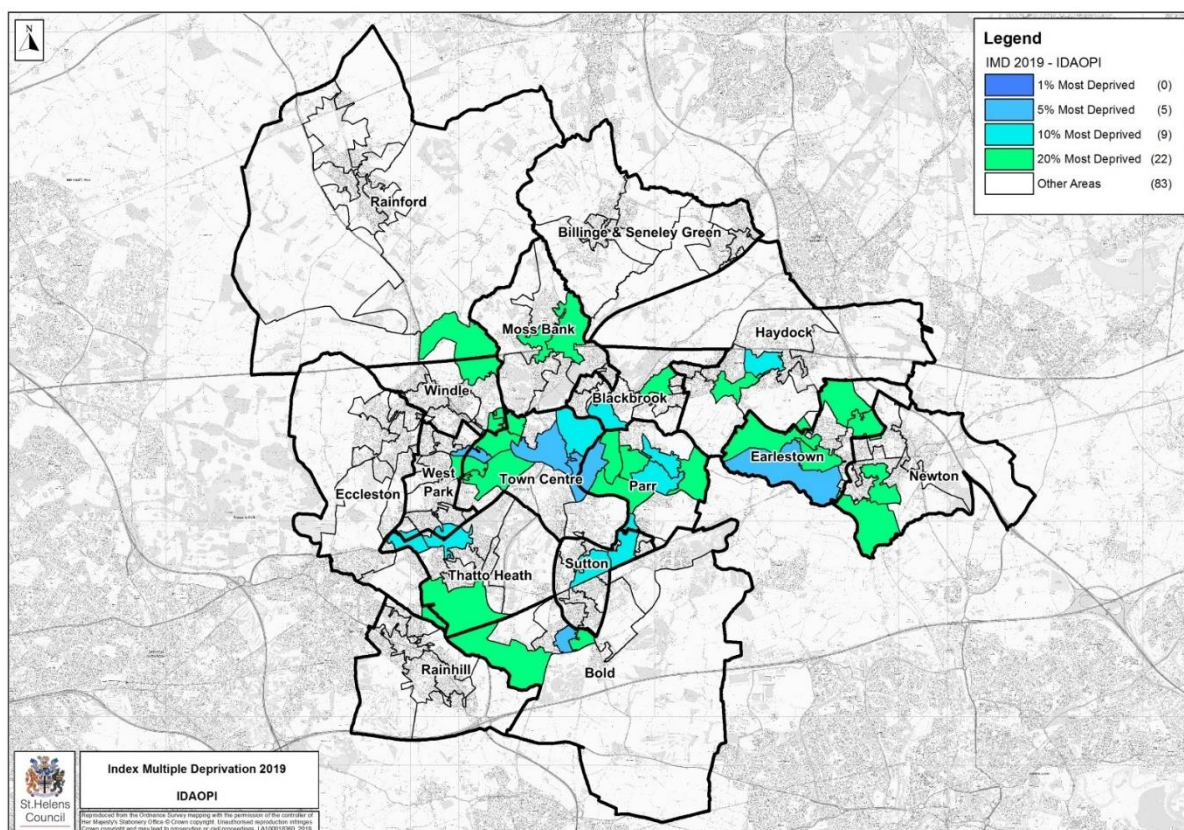
The IDACI Change Over Time - 2015 - 2019

Number of LSOAs within	IDACI 2015	IDACI 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	3	5	+2
Most deprived 5%	18	18	0
Most deprived 10%	26	30	+4
Most deprived 20%	40	47	+7
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

The **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)** measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The areas with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting older people are to be found in Parr, Bold, the Town Centre and Earlestown. This is illustrated in the map below. There is a total of 7,753 older people aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation in St Helens, 16.8% of the 60 plus population. The LSOA with the highest level of income deprivation is Parr Stocks Road, where 48.6% of the 60 plus population is deemed to be income deprived.



The IDAOPI Change Over Time - 2015 - 2019

Number of LSOAs within	IDAOPI 2015	IDAOPI 2019	Change
Most deprived 1%	3	0	-3
Most deprived 5%	18	5	-13
Most deprived 10%	26	14	-12
Most deprived 20%	40	36	-4
Total Number of LSOAs in St Helens	119	119	-

Further Information

Several useful sources of further information are available.

All of the data files and supporting documents are available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Frequently Asked Questions – A summary document listing FAQs is available from:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835119/loD2019_FAQ.pdf

Research Report – A research report providing further guidance on how to use and interpret the data is available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-research-report>

Technical Report – A full methodology for creating the Indices is available in the Technical Report

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report>

The Table below gives a summary of the weightings and indicators used to construct the Indices.

Domain and Weighting	Indicators
Income Deprivation 22.5%	Adults and children in Income Support families Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families Adults and children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families not already counted Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in the 'Working – no requirements' conditionality regime
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	Years of potential life lost Comparative illness and disability ratio Acute morbidity Mood and anxiety disorders
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	<u>Children and Young People:</u> Key stage 2 attainment: average points score Key stage 4 attainment: average points score Secondary school absence Staying on in education post 16 Entry to higher education <u>Adult Skills</u> Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64 English language proficiency, aged 25-59/64
Crime 9.3%	Recorded crime rates for: Violence; Burglary; Theft; Criminal damage
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	<u>Physical Barriers:</u> Road distance to: post office; primary school; general store / supermarket; GP surgery <u>Wider Barriers:</u> Household overcrowding, Homelessness, Housing affordability
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	<u>Indoors Living Environment:</u> Housing in poor condition Houses without central heating <u>Outdoors Living Environment:</u> Air quality Road traffic accidents